

in still or running water. The object of his new work is the continuation of the researches on this subject. The first apparatus consisted of two glass tubes united at the bottom by a third, bent like a horse-shoe. This last tube was filled with water, and the two other tubes contained the same up to a certain height. The top of the two latter was occupied on one side by oxygen gas, and on the other by carbonic gas. After some time the gas passed through the water which filled the bottom of the apparatus, so that much carbonic acid was found on the side of the oxygen, and a little oxygen on the side of the carbonic acid. Besides, there was a loss of a portion of the gases, which was dissolved in the water, and by far the most considerable part of the loss was of the carbonic acid. This experiment, says M. Dutochet, had not the degree of precision necessary; however it served to show me that when two gases separated by a liquid mix, notwithstanding this obstacle, they have commenced to be dissolved in the liquid, and it is only when the latter is saturated, that the dry mixture commences. This experiment, and others in which the two gases were oxygen and azote, show that it is always the most soluble gas in water which passes in the largest quantity through this liquid towards the less soluble gas.

By prolonging sufficiently the experiment with the same gases in an apparatus a little different from the one we have described, M. Dutochet convinced himself that the change continued through the liquid until the proportions of the two mixed gases were the same in both receptacles, but there was a result he had not anticipated, which was that in the two tubes the mixture was in exact proportions to constitute atmospheric air. There had been no loss of azote but only a portion of oxygen, which was in excess, and remained dissolved in the water. The two gases in the passage of inverse directions through the water, are, according to M. Dutochet, in mixture, as are all substances that water dissolves simultaneously.

From this consideration, and others drawn from the phenomena of the mixture of two liquids of equal viscosity, separated by a partition which exercises on them a capillary action, the author is led to establish analogy between the capillary action of solids and the dissolving action of liquids.

The memoir is terminated by observations relative to the influence the state of repose or agitation of the liquids, through which the mixture is made, exercises on the results.

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 11. *Influence of Gravity, and of a Depending Position on the Circulation of the Blood, in Health and in Disease.*—To appreciate properly the importance of these influences, it is proper that we attend for a few moments to the condition of the circulation in different parts of the body in its most frequent attitudes and postures; viz. the vertical or upright, and the horizontal. As the former is the most frequently repeated and longest continued, it may therefore be reasonably believed to exert a more influential operation on the current of the blood than the other. Let us consider the effect of the upright position of the body, (and this, we need scarcely say, includes the sitting, as well as the standing posture,) and we shall at once perceive that the arterial circulation in the inferior extremities is thereby facilitated, while the venous circulation is proportionally impeded. It is not therefore surprising that as the body advances in years, the operation of gravity which is acting constantly, except during sleep, against the venous current, should on many occasions induce engorgement of the veins of the leg, giving rise to varices, and to obstinate ulcers. The circumstance of these being almost peculiar to the lower limbs, can be explained only on the principle we have stated. The condition of the circulation through the head is the very reverse; the arterial current has to ascend against the gravity of the blood, whereas the venous current downwards is favoured by it. Whenever the upright posture is changed for another, say the horizontal, the circulation is very perceptibly affected; the veins of the face and neck become swollen and livid, the carotids and temporal arteries pulsate with greater force, and head-ache and confusion of thought are often induced. These phenomena are still more rapidly and

more strikingly developed if the head is lower than the rest of the body. From this example we perceive that the veins of the head and neck are nearly passive tubes; their contractile power is very small, no doubt from its being seldom called into play; and hence they become easily distended whenever the current of their blood is not favoured by gravity. The contractile power of the veins of the upper and lower extremities is much greater; but in the case of the latter it is often much weakened by their almost continued state of distention to which they are exposed.

Now the circulation through the other parts of the body also is affected, and that too very materially, by the influence of the gravity of the blood, but in different degrees according to their situations and positions. As a general truth we may assert, that whenever the venous circulation is favoured by the gravity of the blood under ordinary circumstances, *there* will congestions be apt to take place, or to be much increased when they have already taken place, by any change of the accustomed position; and the reason of this is, that such veins have but little contractile power to aid in propelling their contents. To return to the subject of the cephalic circulation, is it not a fact of daily observation, that scarcely any one is able to continue long in a strictly horizontal position? the head must be somewhat raised above the level of the body, else unpleasant feelings come on, which not only prevent sleep, but may induce dangerous symptoms. It is not improbable that the less free return of the venous blood from the head when we lie down, may have something to do in the phenomena of sleep. And is it not, in part at least, this cause which keeps up the desire for sleep beyond the requisite period of repose; so that the longer we remain in bed, the longer still we wish to remain? It is not unfrequent to observe in elderly patients who have been, from whatever cause, long confined to bed, a set of nervous and cerebral symptoms supervene, and these may resist every means of relief which may be devised. The perceptive and intellectual faculties become dull and inactive; a state of torpor and apathy, of greater or less degree in different cases, comes on; the patient is unwilling to be troubled with anything, as the answering of questions, and so forth; and when he does return an answer, perhaps it is confused and rambling. These are alarming symptoms, and if they continue and become aggravated we can have no hope of saving our patient.

On dissection of such cases we usually discover some degree of encephalic congestion, and perhaps a trifling effusion within the ventricles. We deem it not improbable that the true source and origin of most of the mischief are to be sought for in the altered state of the cephalic circulation in consequence of the more frequent and longer continued decubitus or position in the horizontal attitude. As it is with the head, so it is with other parts of the body, when they are kept for a length of time in a depending posture. In the chest the stasis of the blood is always more considerable in those parts of the respiratory organs which are lowest; and it has often been remarked, that pneumonia, especially when it attacks those who have been long bed-ridden, very generally affects the base of the lungs. Perhaps some curious and interesting results might be obtained by endeavouring to ascertain the comparative frequency of pneumonia on the left and on the right side, of engorgements of the liver, and of the spleen, in relation to the ordinary position of the patients during their sleep. It is quite possible that the blood may acquire a tendency to accumulation in particular organs on that side which the person usually assumes while asleep.

In our July number, of last year, there is an interesting memoir of M. Piorry, on what he designated "*pneumonia hypostatica*," or pneumonia arising from a continued state of congestion of certain parts of the lungs, kept up by long confinement in bed. Almost all the cases occurred in old infirm patients, admitted into the La Salpêtrière as objects of charity. The mere confinement to bed appeared often to bring on cough and other pectoral symptoms, and these were found to be quite irremediable, if the patients were kept all day in the horizontal position.

Auscultation readily discovered the seat of the pulmonary lesion; the dullness on percussion, and the absence of the respiratory murmur, with the consecutive râles, heard on each side of the spine, showed that it was the posterior part of the lungs which were chiefly affected; and the post-mortem examination confirmed in every case the accuracy of the diagnosis.—[Ed.]

The injurious effects of a depending position are well illustrated in the case of the female mamma, when not properly supported, especially during lactation; the veins become much enlarged and distended, and not unfrequently severe darting pains are felt through the organ, giving rise to apprehensions of the commencement of serious disease. Then, too, the very common malady of hæmorrhoids is another striking example of the influence of gravity on the circulation of the blood; and the phenomena of many uterine affections also afford testimony to its operation: thus numerous cases of inflammation of the womb are induced by the patients too soon leaving bed, and getting up; the change from the horizontal to the vertical position favours the more easy flow of blood along the uterine arteries, while it retards the returning current in the veins: hence, therefore, we may readily explain the occurrence of inflammation or hæmorrhage under such circumstances. Every obstetrical physician knows that it is of paramount importance to enjoin a reclining posture in all affections of the female internal organs of generation.

Again, it is the agency of mere gravity which induces a varicose state of the spermatic veins in men, constituting the diseases of varicocele and cirsocele, and these diseases are invariably aggravated by all causes which are capable of increasing the force of the gravity of the blood, or of relaxing the coats of the blood-vessels, such as exercise, long standing, heat, &c. The use of a well-made and well-applied suspensory affords by far the most effectual relief. But the phenomena which result from the influence of gravity are still more apparent and striking in the extremities of the body. If the hand has been long hanging by the side, especially when it is warm at the same time, the veins become full and distended, every minute ramification can be traced, and the whole volume of the soft parts is greatly increased, so that even a feeling of unpleasant tension may be induced: by merely raising the hand and arm, and keeping it for some time in that position, all these appearances vanish, and the member resumes its wonted condition. This affords one of the best examples of the influence of mere gravity on sanguineous accumulations; and we can readily believe that the upper extremities would very often exhibit the effects of such accumulations, were it not for the free and frequent movements of them in all directions:—In the case of the lower limbs, the movements are much more limited, and their position is almost always unfavourable, except during sleep, to the return of the venous blood; whether we are walking, standing, or sitting, the blood has to rise from the feet upwards against the force of its gravity. Hence it is that the varicose distentions of the veins of the foot, leg, and thigh are so frequent, and especially whenever there is any superadded cause, which may impede the easy reflux of the circulating fluid—the pressure of the gravid uterus, of an enlarged ovary, &c. is well known to be a common cause of such a malady. When the larger veins of the extremity have been varicose for some time, and especially if the patient neglects the proper means of relief, the capillary veins become gradually distended and engorged—the surrounding cellular substance becomes inflamed, hardened, and ecchymosed, in consequence of blood oozing out occasionally from the over-distended vessels, and being infiltrated into the cellular parenchyma. It is under these circumstances that the skin not unfrequently gives way, and ulcers, most painful and difficult to heal, become formed. Having thus briefly glanced at some of the most illustrative examples of the influence of gravity, as a cause of inconvenience and disease, we shall now direct the attention of our readers, for a few moments, to certain maladies in which the influence of this agent is conspicuously observed.

In severe cephalic neuralgias, the horizontal position is often found to aug-

ment the sufferings of the patient; and the only attitude in which he can find any rest, is with his head well elevated. We do not mean to imply that these cases are of an inflammatory nature, yet it is very evident that they are much aggravated by any sanguineous congestion in the parts affected. In phrenitis, otitis, erysipelas of the face, the higher the head is kept raised, the more relief the patient experiences; and when any local inflammation, as of one ear, exists, we uniformly observe that the symptoms are mitigated by lying on the opposite side. Ophthalmia has often been translated from one eye to the other, by the person continuing to lie on the sound side when the inflammation was abating in the other, and this alternation of the seat of the disease may be repeated several times, if the physician's attention be not directed to the real cause. The spreading of erysipelas on the trunk appears to be not unfrequently influenced by the position of the patient; the tendency to spread is generally in a direction to the most depending parts—those on which the patient is resting; and rarely upwards, or to a part more elevated than the spot from which it has started. We have already alluded to the frequency of pneumonic attacks of the lower and back parts of the lungs, in patients who have been long bed-ridden, from whatever cause; and it is unnecessary to do more than merely again to point to diseases of the rectum, uterus, and male organs of generation, in proof of the influence of position. In the treatment of ulcers of the leg, we are firmly of opinion that repose of the limb, in the horizontal posture, is by far the most important of all therapeutic means; poultices, lotions, and ointments will often all fail, unless this necessary adjunct be attended to at the same time; and even when the patient is not strictly confined, do we not invariably employ what may be called compensating remedies, viz. strips of adhesive plaster, or rollers from the toes up the whole length of the limb? and the effect of these is well known to be, the taking off the pressure of the superincumbent column of blood from the veins of the foot and leg.

M. Gerdy, about a twelvemonth ago, instituted a number of experiments at the Hôpital St. Louis, on the different methods of treating ulcers; different sets of patients were submitted to the different methods, and each method was employed by itself, in order that the results of each might be justly appreciated. Many of the details have been published in the article "Attitude," in the *Nouveau Dictionnaire de Médecine*. We shall mention a few of them.

When the limb on which an ulcer existed was kept upon an ascending inclined plane, it was found that the sore became pale, the suppuration was diminished in quantity, and a crust soon began to be formed upon the surface, and under this the healing went on more or less rapidly. If strips of adhesive plaster were used, at the same time that the elevated inclined position was retained, the cure was still more rapid: it was by combining the elevation with the use of adhesive bandages, and the entire repose of the limb, that cicatrization of the ulcer was most speedily effected. Several cases of severe contusion were treated on the same plan, with very decided success—the contused limbs being retained in an elevated inclined position during the whole period of the treatment; the decrease of the pain, tension, and tumefaction was sometimes truly remarkable.

M. Gerdy is of opinion, that many white swellings of the joints may be very materially benefited by an application of the principles which have directed his treatment of ulcers. He recommends that the affected limb be kept perfectly quiet, and on an inclined plane, so that the foot is considerably more elevated than the thigh. He is not yet provided with the reports of any cases to prove the correctness of his ideas; but in one case of elephantiasis of the leg, treated by elevation of the limb, and compression at the same time, the result was most satisfactory—the subsidence of the enlargement was very striking.—*Med. Chir. Rev. & Archiv. Générales*, Dec. 1833.

12. *Of the Chemical Properties of the Secretions in Health and Disease, and of the existence of Electrical Currents determined in Organized Bodies by the Acidity and Alkalinity of the Membranes.* By M. DONNE.—1. From the whole surface of